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CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 7, 1900.]

ITALY.—By maritime sanitary order of January, 1900, the importation of animal hair from plague-suspect countries is forbidden.

SWEDEN.—By proclamations of January 15 and 20, 1900, the Government has declared Honolulu and New Caledonia plague infected.

BULGARIA.—Under date of January 12, 1900, all Egypt is declared free of plague, and the quarantine regulations put in force in May of 1898 against Egypt are suspended. The prohibition against the importation of rags, animal refuse, unclean clothing, utensils in use, old sackings in use, coverings, and waste paper from Egypt remains in force.

PORTUGAL.—By official proclamation of January 19, the measures ordered April 14, 1897, for protection against importation of plague are made to apply to arrivals from Paraguay, Kobe, Honolulu, the Philippines, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and New Caledonia.

JAPAN.—According to an order of the ministry of the interior, dated December 5, 1898, the quarantine period for a case of plague is extended from seven to ten days.

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 7, 1900.]

Plague.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—Comparison of the number of deaths in the city of Bombay for the two weeks ended January 2, 1900, with the corresponding numbers in the preceding year shows the following:

Week ended—	Totals for—				Average.	Plague deaths.			
	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1891-1895.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
December 26.....	.....	1,601	715	949	446	.....	301	119	200
January 2.....	1,600	859	1,040	.....	442	244	154	302	.....

BRAZIL.—Of the 10 plague cases reported in Sao Paulo, 5 occurred in December, 2 each on January 1 and 5, the latter in the person of a patient admitted to isolation hospital January 4. The ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos are, according to advices of January 29 and 30, respectively, declared free of plague.

PARAGUAY.—According to announcements of the national board of health at Asuncion, 4 plague deaths occurred from December 9 to 21, and no further plague cases are reported.

The number of plague cases during the weeks named was 415 and 397, respectively.

JAPAN.—According to official advices of December 12, 1899, a plague death occurred on December 4 at Urukami near Nagasaki in the person of a Japanese. The case was not followed by others.

ARGENTINA.—On January 27 the outbreak of plague at Rosario was officially stated and the port was closed. Of the 7 plague-suspect cases 2 were reported fatal January 28.

NEW SOUTH WALES—*Sydney*.—According to advices of January 29, a case of plague is officially reported in Sydney.

NEW CALEDONIA—*Nouméa*.—From January 5 to 16, 11 cases and 7 plague deaths were reported.

Cholera.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta.*—During the week ended January 6 there were 15 cholera deaths.

ARABIA.

Plague in Aden.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram of the 24th instant has been received from the consul at Aden, which reads as follows, viz, "Plague isolated."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

BELGIUM.

Report from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *February 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the data regularly transmitted in the abstract of bills of health issued weekly and in the consular sanitary report represent in brief the sanitary conditions at this port. The death rate is about 100 per week among a population of 287,000, and about 30 per cent of these deaths are due to diseases of the respiratory tract. Smallpox and typhoid fever are constantly present, but the cases are so few that it can not be said that an epidemic of either disease at present exists. What has been said of these two diseases is also true of influenza.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRAZIL.

Report from Santos—Plague and yellow fever.

SANTOS, BRAZIL, *January 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with telegraphic orders, dated Washington, December 18, 1899, I left New Orleans on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad the evening of the same day, arriving at Jersey City on the 20th ultimo, where I was transferred by Surgeon Williams to the steamship *Wordsworth*, which cleared for Rio de Janeiro soon afterwards.

I arrived at Rio de Janeiro in the morning of January 11, 1900, and there, in conformity with your cablegram, was inoculated the same day with the Haffkine antitoxin serum by Dr. Cerni, bacteriologist of the University of Messina, Italy.

Its action was vigorously manifested in the course of a few hours as evidenced by rise of temperature and general malaise, which persisted for about twenty-four hours.

On invitation of Consul-General Seeger I passed a few days at the United States legation at Petropolis, where I was most hospitably entertained by Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, chargé d'affaires.

Returning to Rio de Janeiro on the 17th instant, I took passage on the German steamship *Itaparica*, which left on the same day direct for